

ORAL HYGIENE

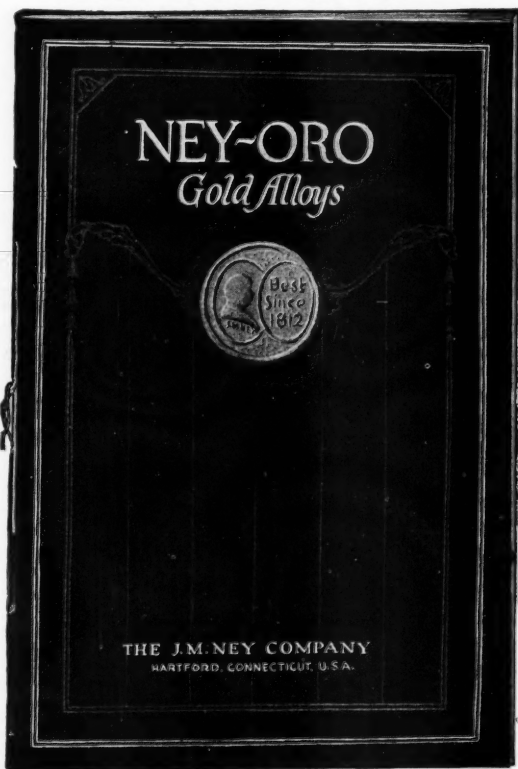
March, 1922

THE THIRD CARD OF THE DENTAL WELFARE SERIES	343
PROFESSOR EMILE I. MAGITOT, OF PARIS, FRANCE	345
<i>By Eugene S. Talbot, M.D., D.D.S.</i>	
REPORT OF THE DENTAL WELFARE FOUNDATION	349
<i>By W. Linford Smith</i>	
THE MORTICIAN	355
<i>By C. Edmund Kells, D.D.S.</i>	
WHAT AN OIL MAN DID WITH HIS COIN TO BETTER DENTAL CONDITIONS	358
<i>By J. W. O'Neill</i>	
ACCI-DENTAL NORMALCY	360
<i>By Herbert W. Kuhm, D.D.S.</i>	
WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?	363
<i>By L. W. Robinson, D.D.S.</i>	
HOW TO TEACH ORAL HYGIENE TO CHILDREN	365
<i>By Miss Frances Plotkin</i>	
INFLUENCE OF TEETH ON CHILD'S HEALTH	368
<i>By Paul Barker, D.D.S.</i>	
DR. G. W. CLARK RETIRES FROM A. A. A. D. S.	375
EDITORIALS	367
THE DENTAL WELFARE FOUNDATION	
THE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY DENTAL SURGEONS OF THE U. S.	
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIADONTIA	
<i>By W. A. Brierley, D.D.S.</i>	
FARES AND ARRANGEMENTS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION	362

Copyright 1922, by Rea Proctor McGee

NEW EDITION

JUST FROM THE PRESS



The demand for "THE NEY-ORO BLUE BOOK," illustrating the uses of the Ney-Oro Series of dental alloys for Casting, Prosthodontia, Orthodontia, etc., has exhausted our first large edition. A second edition has been printed for those who have not yet received a copy of this practical and informative work.

FREE ON REQUEST



The J. M. NEY COMPANY

FOUNDED IN 1812

[Signature]
President
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.



ORAL HYGIENE

FOUNDED 1911

MARCH, 1922

VOL. XII, No. 3

Permanent Teeth



WHEN your permanent teeth are all in place, nature has finished her tooth job. You have your share of teeth and if you don't take care of them, you will either have to do without teeth or use artificial ones. Who wants to do without teeth? Certainly you and we don't. Besides, it is not very pleasant to have them taken out.

Your permanent teeth are a wonderful mechanism. They masticate your food, give shape and expression to your face and distinctness to your voice. The loss of even one tooth is a very serious injury, but the loss of more than one is a calamity. The longer you live, the more you need your teeth.

No. 3. Of a series of health talks, the text of which is approved by the National Dental Association.

Copyright, 1921

DENTAL WELFARE FOUNDATION
Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

The object of this third card of the Dental Welfare Series is to fix in the mind of the reader the distinction between the temporary and the permanent teeth, showing each tooth as a part of a necessary series which Nature cannot replace. This card is being mailed this month to 445,141 families

LIBRARY
BALTIMORE COLLEGE
OF
DENTAL SURGERY



Professor Emile I. Magitot, of Paris, France

2nd,
tory
meet
conv
medi
path
The
state
sults
chow
mon
ter,
Duck
Owen
Sutto
many
in att
their
the m
one o
passed
left th
of Tim
this
cal w
the a
scienc

It v
dentis
first r
ment

The
the T
lack o
shed l
Some

Professor Emile I. Magitot, of Paris, France

By Eugene S. Talbot, M.D., D.D.S., Chicago, Ill.



THE Seventh Session of the International Medical Congress held in London on August 2nd, 1881, will go down in history as the most important meeting ever held. It was convened at the very dawn of medical research in histology, pathology and bacteriology. The medical world was in a state of ferment over the results of the researches of Virchow, Pasteur, Koch, Raymond, Volkmann, Huxley, Lister, Hutchinson, Charcot, Duckworth, Foster, Flower, Owen, Brown, Sequard, Klebs, Sutton, Osler, Fothergill and many others, all of whom were in attendance and contributed their part to the progress of the meeting. These men with one or two exceptions have passed on, but they have all left their imprints on the sands of Time. It was the result of this meeting that the medical world took its start in the advancement of medical science.

It was at this meeting that dentistry as a profession was first recognized as a department of medicine.

The section on "Diseases of the Teeth" did not suffer for lack of eminent men who have shed luster in our specialty. Some of these are worthy of

mention, Sir Richard Owen, Sir Edwin Sanders, Sir John Tomes, Sir Charles Tomes, Magitot, Norman Kingsley, Joseph Arkovy, J. Howard Mummery, Taft, Walter Coffin, J. Oakley Coles, S. Zigmondy, Spence Bate, Underwood and Miles, Coleman, Friedrichs and many others. The section work compared favorably with that of the other sections.

I first met the subject of this article at a dinner given by Dr. Tomes in Cavendish Square on the evening of the opening of the meeting. It was my good fortune to sit beside Dr. Magitot at the table. He proved to be a man of large experience in research and familiar with many of the great scientists in France at that period. He spoke of Pasteur and his researches, of Raymond and of Charcot. His paper was on "Dental Caries" and showed extensive research. I called upon him at his Paris home in the Rue de Saint Peres. The last time I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Magitot was at the International Medical Congress held in Berlin August 4th, 1890.

We had been elected Honorary Presidents, so through the entire time of the meeting were closely associated. He read a paper on "Pyorrhea

Alveolaris" which received much attention.

I have been able to gather the following particulars of his life:

Emile I. Magitot was born in Paris in 1834. His father, Isidore Magitot, came to Paris at the beginning of the Napoleonic era. He was the son of an Institute Member of the Marne. Not being able to obtain from his relatives the necessary means for pursuing his medical studies, he used his talents as a musician and artist to acquire the money indispensable for the purchase of books and for the payment of his fees. For economy, he was content with a certificate of the Officer of Health. A diploma, moreover, was much more frequent at this period than the Doctor of Medicine.

After having practiced general medicine for some years, chance brought him the acquaintance of the celebrated Duval. At this time he became interested in dentistry.

Emile Magitot, his son, was the pupil of Mouneret and especially of Follin. But he was not long in obtaining the affection of Charles Robin, then Professor of General Anatomy. Robin received him in his laboratories and educated him in embryological research, then in its infancy. His father did not wish to have his son devote himself solely to laboratory work. He desired to pass on his own clientele to him, and for that it was necessary that he should

be instructed in the art of dentistry. On Robin's intervention each became satisfied. E. Magitot became his pupil but he spent most of his time in the study of scientific questions relating to the maxillary bones. It was by this work that he originated his Doctorate thesis, sustained in 1857 on "The development and structure of the human teeth." He then published the following papers:

The development of the jaws in man and some mammals (Soc. de Biol. 1859).

The dental sulci and the constitution of the jaws in the fetus (1859).

The order and the appearance of the dental follicles in the maxillary sulcus (1859).

Some anatomic peculiarities of the gingival mucous in the fetus (1859).

The morphology of the dental follicle in man and mammals (1860).

The submucous gingival tissue of the fetus (1860).

The genesis and development of the dental follicles up to the eruption of the teeth (1860).

Meckel's cartilage (1860).

The dental system of mammals (1862).

As a pupil of Robin he also became a pupil of Broca. He spent long evenings with his comrade Dureau, also a pupil in measuring crania. It was through these researches that he developed a taste for anthropology which degenerated into a veritable passion toward the end of his life. As

a resul
publish
A d
anthro
Stuc
existen
tiary p
A st
A m
denti
pologi
A s
nean c
He
The
tication
the E
of Med
Wit
ciate
lished
1. T
of the
mals
2. C
and th
3. T
dental
4. I
tal org
His
anatom
1. M
patho
and er
2. S
tions
(1866
3. S
(1866
4. S
of the
mals
5. C
tory c
system
6. A
mam

a result of these researches he published the following:

A discourse on man and the anthropoid apes (1869).

Studies on the traces of the existence of man in the tertiary periods (1873).

A study on hairy men.

A memoir on the laws of dentition from the anthropologic viewpoint (1879).

A study on the subterranean city of Comperet.

He also wrote:

The dental alveola; Mastication; Mouth; Caries (In the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medical Sciences, (1865).

With Legros, Junior Associate in Histology, he published:

1. The origin and formation of the dental follicles in mammals (1873).

2. Grafts of dental follicles and their organs (1874).

3. The morphology of the dental follicles in mammals.

4. Development of the dental organ in mammals.

His works on pathological anatomy and teratology are:

1. Memoir on the anatomopathologic lesions of the ivory and enamel (1866).

2. Studies on the alterations of tissues in dental caries (1866).

3. Studies on the saliva (1866).

4. Studies on the anomalies of the dental system in mammals (1874).

5. Contribution to the history of anomalies of the dental systems in mammals (1874).

6. Anomalies of eruption in mammals (1875).

7. Polygnathia in man (1875).

These works of comparative anatomy and teratology were collected into a quarto volume, and atlas of 20 plates entitled: "Treatise of Anomalies of the Dental System in Man and Mammals," 1877, which won for him the Montyon Prize of the Academy of Sciences.

Concurrently he published on pathological questions:

1. The lead markings (in teeth) (1878).

2. The erosion of the teeth (Propre medical, 1878).

3. Progress and propagation of the cholera epidemic, 1855. (This work was a memoir summing up a mission with which he had been entrusted by the Minister of Agriculture.)

4. Memoir on the tumors of the dental periosteum, 1862. (This work was translated into English the same year.)

5. Treatise on dental caries, 1867 (English translation at Boston in 1878. Crowned by the Academy of Medicine).

6. Alveolar osteo-periostitis, 1867. (Translated into Spanish).

7. Maxillary cysts and abscesses (1869-1872).

8. Acute alveolar periostitis (1879).

9. The complications of wisdom teeth (1879).

He was mobilized as Major in an Infantry Regiment in 1870; and was obliged to fly into Belgium at the time of the Commune, his Regiment having passed from the side of the Federals. Returning again

after the triumph of the party of order, he found his house in the Rue de Turenne wrecked by bombs. He installed himself then at No. 8 Rue de Saint Peres.

He was a member of the "Société de Biologie" and of the "Société de Chirurgie," a rare honor which he owed to the esteem of Veljean and of Verneuil. He was also elected a corresponding member of the "Académie Royale de Belgique." He was a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur.

He was closely connected with Berthetot who was a witness to his marriage, an intimate friend of Broca and of Charles Robin. He knew Pasteur, then at the beginning of his marvelous career. There remained a very faithful friendship which was manifested in a touching manner in 1861 when Emile Magitot was elected a member of the "Académie de Médecine."

Toward this epoch the University of Vienna offered him a position as professor. But he was not able to accept it. After 1880 he devoted himself principally to anthropological questions. As Broca's successor in the Presidency of the

Anthropological Society, he took part in numerous congresses, which included those of Criminal Anthropology. Then he became passionately interested in the question of phosphorus necrosis in match workers and contributed to the numerous controversies on this subject.

Dr. Magitot always sustained that stomatology should be practiced by doctors and not by operators simply furnished with a Diploma in Dentistry. The School of Stomatology founded after his death is well adapted to the views which he always sustained.

I was always of the opinion that Dr. Magitot was the originator of the word Stomatology, but on investigating the subject I found that Professor Edward Albrecht of Berlin first introduced the name in a course of lectures delivered in 1856-7 and published in the *Med. f. Central Zeitung*. In 1890 Dr. Magitot urged the name for general use at the International Medical Congress in Berlin and advocated it up to the time of his death.

Dr. Magitot died in April, 1897.

Teeth in Her Eye Sockets

The strange case of a girl of fifteen with an extra supply of teeth is reported to the *Bulletin* of the Academie de Medecine (Paris), by three surgeons. They found at least twelve supernumerary teeth making their way out at various places in the face, including the eye sockets. These were revealed by X-rays. They are letting the teeth in the eye-sockets alone for the present, being afraid to operate.

Report of the Dental Welfare Foundation

By W. LINFORD SMITH, Chairman



THE original plan providing for the dental education of the public was submitted by the writer in a paper read at a meeting of the American Dental Trade Association held at Hot Springs, Va., in June, 1921.

The manufacturers and dealers attending the meeting appreciated the benefit to humanity that would result from a successful issue of the plan as outlined, and a Committee on Education was appointed to make it effective.

This Committee consisted of Mr. A. S. Carman, of The Dentists' Supply Company, Mr. J. C. Forstbauer of the Ritter Dental Mfg. Company, Mr. George F. Jones of the Billings Dental Supply Company and Mr. William C. Smith of the L. D. Caulk Company, with myself as Chairman.

At a meeting of the Committee held in Pittsburgh on July 7th and 8th, 1921, ways and means for securing the active coöperation of the profession were discussed and definite plans formulated, which were subsequently submitted for the consideration of the Executives of the Association at a special meeting held in Chicago later in the month.

At this meeting it was determined the Committee should function under the name of the Dental Welfare Foundation, and a sufficient amount of money to cover the estimated cost of the initial publicity campaign was placed at its disposal.

Since the Committee did not care to assume the responsibility of distributing dental health talks which might not be in harmony with the ethics of the profession, it was decided to seek the coöperation of the National Dental Association, and at the annual meeting to be held in Milwaukee, to secure permission to print upon the face of each card which it was proposed to distribute, the fact that the subject matter was approved by that organization.

To that end the writer attended the meeting in question, and Dr. Rea Proctor McGee, the author of the text of the cards, on request of the Oral Hygiene Section, presented to the Section a paper entitled "A Plan for the Ethical Dental Education of the Public."

As a result of a motion made by a member of the Section, a Committee was appointed to investigate the

subject and when this Committee had made a favorable report, the plan was unanimously approved by the Oral Hygiene Section, and the matter was referred to the House of Delegates, with a request for its adoption.

At a Meeting of the House of Delegates held the following day, the paper was again read by Dr. McGee, and the subject was referred without comment by President Friesell to the Board of Trustees.

Pursuant to request, the writer appeared before the Trustees and to the best of his ability answered all queries concerning details of the plan not covered by the formal presentation, and was subsequently informed by the presiding officer that, without a dissenting vote, the matter had been referred back to the House of Delegates with complete approval and request for its adoption.

When finally submitted to the House of Delegates, a motion approving the action of the Trustees was unanimously carried, and the Council on Mouth Hygiene and Public Instruction was definitely instructed to censor the text of the matter which had been submitted, and permission was granted to announce publicly the approval of the Association.

The text of the cards was finally submitted to the Council at a special meeting called for the purpose, and when the messages had been modified according to the suggestions,

the Dental Welfare Foundation was in a position to proceed with the campaign which had been determined upon.

Prior to the adjournment of the Milwaukee Meeting, the incoming President, Dr. Hartzell, appointed Dr. Otto U. King, Secretary of the Association, to serve as a Trustee of the Foundation, and a definite contract was entered into with him as a representative of the National Dental Association. This contract, provided among other things, that the National Dental Association was to be wholly relieved of all financial responsibility, and that no printed matter incident to the campaign would be printed or issued without the written approval of its representative.

Complete coöperation of this highest body of organized dentistry having thus been assured, the way was paved for the aggressive campaign which was very promptly undertaken.

In the Sales Manual covering instructions to salesmen, the statement was made that the coöperation of dental societies should not be sought. It was the belief of the Trustees of the Foundation that better results would be assured by depending upon the coöperation of the individual dentist. That a mistake had been made in this respect was manifested at an early date, and, a conference on the subject being indicated, a special meeting of the Council on Mouth Hygiene and Public

Instruc
Chicag
also at
Preside
Dr. Mc
Chairm
As a
Secreta
to com
idents
Associ
to use
comm
bers of
subscri
additio
asked
quest
societie
and th
to pas
compos
As a
address
August
space i
total o
October
of eve
they o
tribute
and p
of the
cost of
amoun
Dur
dealer
theirs
with
setting
jects
ticula
the fa
altruis
shoul
cumst
than
move

Instruction was held in Chicago. The meeting was also attended by Dr. Hartzell, President of the Association, Dr. McGee, and the writer, as Chairman of the Foundation.

As a result of this meeting, Secretary King was instructed to communicate with the presidents of all State Dental Associations requesting them to use every means at their command to induce the members of their organizations to subscribe for the service. In addition to this they were asked to make a similar request to the officers of local societies affiliated with them, and they in turn were urged to pass the request to their component organizations.

As a result of a single letter addressed the latter part of August to manufacturers using space in dental publications, a total of 463½ pages, in the October and November issues of every magazine in which they carried copy, was contributed by 69 manufacturers and placed at the disposal of the Foundation; the total cost of the space thus donated amounted to \$27,864.00.

During September, dental dealers and manufacturers and their salesmen were bombarded with bulletins, letters, etc., setting forth the aims and objects of the campaign, particular stress being laid upon the fact that it was purely altruistic in character and should not under any circumstances be referred to other than as an humanitarian movement.

On the first day of October, a booklet containing reproductions of the series of twelve cards was placed in the hands of every dentist in the United States, and orders for the service were solicited from the profession at the rate of \$18.00 for each 100 names subscribed for.

Dealers and manufacturers, entirely without regard to their trade affiliations, were at the same time, invited to subscribe on their own account. Their total subscriptions embrace 76,995 names, representing a cash contribution of \$13,859.10.

As a result of coöperation on the part of individual dealers and members of their sales organizations, since October 1st practically every dentist in the country has been called upon personally, and subscriptions secured from dentists by this means, in addition to those mailed direct to headquarters, amount to the substantial total of 368,146 names, representing a cash contribution of \$66,266.28.

It will thus be seen that total subscriptions from all sources amount to 445,141 names, which means that this number of American families will receive monthly during 1922, messages telling the story of dentistry and what it stands for as an aid to physical welfare.

It also means that a grand total of twelve times 445,141, or 5,341,692 messages will be distributed during the year.

This number of Welfare pos-

tal cards, if placed end to end, would cover a distance of $463\frac{3}{4}$ miles, reaching a bit further than from Pittsburgh to Chicago — or if laid flat and stacked, would make a column 3,659 feet higher than the Woolworth Building.

The contributions above referred to cover subscriptions for that number of government postal cards which will be distributed each month according to the original plan, and do not take into account some 25,000 or more messages which are to be printed upon thinner stock and distributed monthly by superintendents of schools to that number of children.

Since, in many cases, the bulk subscriptions of local societies have been made in the name of individuals, it is impossible to make a definite statement as to the exact number of dentists who have contributed, but a conservative estimate discloses the fact that at least 4564 have done so.

When the United States entered the World War less than 5 per cent of the population responded to the call of the nation in its emergency.

As 4564 dentists represent approximately 10 per cent of the total number of members of the profession in this country, the result of the campaign is a record to be proud of.

For in the face of greatly decreased earnings for which the existing depression in general business is responsible, these men enlisted in this great war against disease and ill health and, without any possible hope

of reward or profit, have contributed this enormous amount of money for the benefit of humanity.

Certainly nothing comparable with it has ever been accomplished in the world before.

The ten supply houses through whom the largest numbers of subscriptions have been received are as follows:

Name of Dealer	No. of Names
Billings Dental Supply Co.	39,357
C. L. Frame Dental Supply Co.	37,649
Lee S. Smith & Son Co.	34,612
Shafer-Pierce Co.	31,102
S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.	18,130
The Jas. W. Edwards Co.	16,713
Hettinger Bros. Dental Mfg. Co.	13,827
M. F. Patterson Dental Supply Co.	13,129
Ransom & Randolph Co.	10,250
California Dental Supply Co.	9,600
S. H. Reynolds Sons Co.	9,600

The ten individual salesmen turning in the largest number of subscriptions, together with the names of their employers, are as follows:

Name of Salesman	Name of Dealer	No. of Names
C. J. Hood—Lee S. Smith & Son Co.		12,733
R. Lundgren—C. L. Frame Dental Supply Co.		8,100

Name of Salesman	Name of Dealer	No. of Names
J. Edeling—C. L. Frame	Dental Supply Co...	6,900
J. Brotherson—C. L. Frame	Dent. Sup. Co.	6,811
F. L. Goelz—Lee S. Smith & Son Co....		6,500
A. E. Smith—Ransom & Randolph Co....		6,450
Geo. Haben—C. L. Frame	Dental Supply Co.....	6,250
R. F. Gardner—Shafer Pierce Co.....		6,052
J. Harry Dare—Climax Dental Supply Co...		5,300
W. E. Lowry—Lee S. Smith & Son Co....		5,200
In making public the results secured by the supply houses and salesmen named, it is only fair to state that the information is furnished wholly without prejudice to others in the trade who have cheerfully given their best efforts to the movement but who, by virtue of circumstances beyond their control, may not have been able to show equally good results.		
As set forth in the paper presented at the Milwaukee Meeting, it was the original intention to limit the sales campaign to an intensive eight weeks' drive, but total subscriptions received at the end of that period fell very much below the expectations of those in authority. In view of this it was decided to extend the period for receiving subscriptions until January 3rd, 1922.		
Due to the labor involved in cutting stencils, etc., it		

has been obviously impossible to mail the first card of the series as early in January as had been hoped but prompt mailing of subsequent cards is assured.

Since the cards will be mailed monthly to the home address of individuals and as the words "and family" have been added to each address, it is calculated each card will be read by an average of five people. Surely the publishing of these cards, which will be read by more than two million people a month, cannot result other than to the incalculable benefit of humanity.

The Officers of the National Dental Association have lived up to the spirit as well as the letter of the compact entered into at Milwaukee, and it is the pleasure of the writer in submitting this report gratefully to acknowledge the innumerable courtesies which have been received at their hands.

Under the compact with the National Dental Association it was provided that the campaign of the Foundation was to be operated entirely without profit to any individual or firm. The voluntary statement was made that the books were to be open to the inspection of its proper authorities should an audit of receipts and disbursements be desired, the statement being very definitely made that should a profit result it could only be used for educational projects, subject to the ap-

proval of the National Dental Association.

It is a matter of sincere regret to those in authority that the campaign has been conducted without the profit that would have resulted from a larger number of subscriptions, but the deficit will—also according to the original contract—be borne by the Foundation.

In harmony with the Milwaukee agreement a complete financial statement subject to audit by the proper authorities will, in due course, be made public by the Treasurer of the Foundation.

For the information of those not familiar with that agreement it should be stated in conclusion that no salaries or remuneration of any kind have been or will be received by those in authority, disbursements covering only the actual cost of postage, printing, clerical labor and incidental expenses.

The subscriptions for 445, 141, at 18 cents each, produced gross receipts of \$80, 125.38.

Respectfully submitted,
W. LINFORD SMITH,
Chairman.

January 4th, 1922.

One Tragedy Of The Cold Spell

Many and varied are the excuses submitted to an employer to explain the absence of one of his employees from his daily task, but perhaps nobody ever before received the heart-rending message that was delivered to a householder over the telephone. Her washerwoman called to say that it was impossible for her to come on account of events which had occurred in the house during the night which totally incapacitated her for work.

It seems that in the still watches of the night, when the mercury was dropping lower and lower, the spirit of the family cat, shut up in the wood-shed, was similarly inclined and she decided to seek the comforts that the kitchen afforded. Consequently, after much persuasion, the kitchen door was forced open and Tabby entered. But she failed to close the portal.

The lady of the house had left her false teeth in a glass of water on the kitchen shelf and the zero temperature formed the whole into one solid mass. "And so, you see, I was afraid to attempt to thaw them out by artificial means, as it might ruin my perfectly good teeth, so I guess I will have to stay home until I can get them out of the ice," she concluded, as she gently dropped the receiver on the hook.

The Mortician

By C. Edmund Kells, D.D.S., New Orleans, La.

I ALWAYS did hate to go to funerals. They just naturally are such gruesome affairs, and enough to give one the creeps. And there's the undertaker moving noiselessly around and always with such a sad, sad face, and no wonder!

The "National Selected Morticians" held their fourth annual convention in Des Moines lately, and some one sent me a program. Des Moines of all places! Why should they select that place? No one ever heard of Des Moines until Kennedy and his tooth brush squad put it on the map. Why we used to think Des Moines, LaFollette and all that crowd were Senators and things!

And I get a program of these morticians! Can you beat that? I who am not in the least interested in their doings, and "feeling like a million dollars," consider myself a mighty "poor prospect" for any of their members.

"Eventually, *why not now?*" is surely no slogan for me as far as this band of "Selected Morticians" is concerned.

The other night I heard the clock strike two—not unusual as I lay looking up at the moon or rather at a cloud in front of the moon—for I sleep out of doors. Why under that moon I got to thinking of an under-

taker, I can't imagine, unless it was telepathy, for the program I just spoke of was on its way to me at the moment. But whether or no, I couldn't help but think of the undertaker! Could it be ominous? Heaven forbid! And just then the cloud rolled by, and as the moon came out again, there was the "silver lining" we always hear about.

And then it occurred to me that possibly the undertaker's life was not always as cloudy as it would appear to be, and that possibly he had a good and heavy silver lining to it after all.

And so I began to compare his life's work with that of others, and the more I compared, the more *cheerful* grew his outlook.

You order a suit of clothes from your tailor. He has a time of it getting it satisfactory. He has made your clothes for twenty or thirty years; what's the matter with him now? Possibly he is getting old and careless. Believe you will try a younger man next time.

You are taken ill. You send for your good old family doctor who happened to be on hand when you were born. He, who has always been so kind and attentive, appears to have changed. Something different from what he used to be. He "pulls you through" as

usual, but you wonder if he is "getting along" a little. Possibly next time you need a doctor you will send for a younger man.

At luncheon a tooth gives you a jolt—an inlay comes out. And you go to your dentist, who has done your work satisfactorily for years. "What! not in, and two o'clock in the day!" "Yes, but he doesn't work Saturday afternoons any more." "Doesn't work Saturday afternoons any more! The idea. Wants a fellow to nurse this toothache until Monday? What's come over him anyway? Well the last inlay he put in came out the following week, and here's another, so I reckon I had better hunt up a younger man."

Your attorney, (who was your father's attorney before you), lost a case for you, and had the nerve to charge for losing it. Surely he must be getting too old, so you had better look up another lawyer next time you get in trouble.

Your eyes are troubling you. You go to an old friend who has cared for your eyes since childhood. Glasses need changing. He gives you a prescription (with bill). Optician gives you glasses—and a bill. Two weeks later, friend oculist discovers glasses are not right. Another prescription (another bill, of course), another pair of glasses—and still another bill. Something wrong here. Why didn't he give you the correct glasses at first and save you all that

money? Must be getting old and careless. Better look for a younger man next time.

And so on all along the line. No, not *all* along the line, because there is a break in it. There is one, and one alone, as I see it, whose service is always satisfactory to *his* customers. It's that undertaker we were talking about.

Whatever he does for you is perfectly satisfactory to you. The wreath he hangs on the door is tasteful and just right. You appear to like it, or, at least, you make no complaint. The shroud he gives you appears to be a perfect fit; it does not require altering in the least. If it should be a little large, he hunches it up in the back where it doesn't show, and no one is any the wiser, not even yourself. It *becomes* you, and you say nothing. You look natural!

He puts you in your casket and you are satisfied. You never complain as to its size, or ask to have it exchanged for one a little longer or wider, and you *stay there* (which is more than can be said of all the inlays and fillings and plates you put in!) As far as the funeral itself is concerned, everything passes off exactly as you wish, and when you finally get buried, believe me, you are buried for keeps, and you have absolutely no complaint to make at all.

And as I lay there looking at the moon and thinking how very satisfactory this mortician's work *always* is to *his* customers, just then another

cloud rolled by, and again this silver lining. I couldn't help but think that possibly the mortician's cloud had a twenty-four karat gold lining, and that he "had it" on all the rest of us, when we consider that he never hears a single complaint from a customer; no one ever says he is getting too-anything! — and that a

younger man will have to be tried next time. And who, amongst us forty thousand dentists in these United States, at times—at times, mind you—wouldn't like to change places with him for the moment?

And then the clock struck three, and the next thing I knew, I was in slumberland again.

Suggests U. S. Give \$20,000,000 to Fair

Washington, D. C.—A Federal appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the Sesqui-Centennial exposition proposed by Philadelphia in 1926 would be none too large in the opinion of Representative Joseph McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, a member of the House Industrial Arts and Expositions committee.

McLaughlin indicated his willingness to back such a measure in Congress, according to a newspaper report reaching ORAL HYGIENE.

"The Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 was the first important international exposition to be held in the United States," he said. "Its success paved the way for other great international expositions held since in this country.

"The value of these expositions from every point of view has been demonstrated. Expositions that have followed the first one at Philadelphia have expanded in extent and influence. The one now proposed for Philadelphia should be on a greater scale than any ever held. Money is necessary to bring this about.

"The City of Philadelphia is preparing to vote \$5,000,000 for the exposition. I think the citizens of Philadelphia should raise a like amount and the State of Pennsylvania should subscribe \$10,000,000. This would start the exposition with a fund of \$20,000,000.

"The whole nation will benefit by the exposition, and Congress should be willing to match the \$20,000,000 Philadelphia and Pennsylvania fund with an equal subscription. An exposition at Philadelphia assured of a \$40,000,000 fund would prove the wonder of the world, the greatest achievement in the history of American people.

"Recently Congress voted \$1,000,000 to participate in an international exposition at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. If we gave this sum we could give twenty times the amount to make the Philadelphia Exposition the greatest the world ever knew."

What An Oil Man Did With His Coin To Better Dental Conditions

By J. W. O'Neill



R. J. J. Deaner, well-to-do Okmulgee oil man and discoverer and name-giver of the Deaner pool in and around 16-11-11 in the southwest Okmulgee field, has founded and endowed at Kansas City, Mo., a dental research institute which is said to be the only institution of its kind in the world. More than a quarter million dollars has already been invested by Dr. Deaner in the institution, the founding of which marks the fulfillment of a lifelong ambition of Dr. Deaner. The institute is known as the Deaner Dental Institute and is located at Armour boulevard and Broadway, in Kansas City. It is in charge of Dr. W. H. Jordan, a lifelong friend and associate of Dr. Deaner. The latter continues actively in the oil business, but much of his considerable income is being devoted to the expansion of the work of the institute.

To a great degree the Deaner Dental Institute is patterned after the Mayo surgical and medical clinic at Rochester, Minn., the aspiration of Dr. Deaner being that the institute shall be to the pro-

fession of dentistry what the Mayo clinic has been and is to the medical profession. The primary purpose of the Deaner institute is research and the maintenance of a complete file and record of all cases, these files to be used as a permanent record to aid in studying dental problems. A corps of ten experts selected after six months' investigation in the leading dental centers of the country are now engaged in the work of the institute and the staff is soon to be enlarged.

The findings of the institute and the entire work of the institute from day to day are open free of charge to any dentist in the world, who may make use of any knowledge acquired by the institute in its research work.

The practical means for study are furnished by the patients who come to the institute for treatment; the patients benefiting from the work of the group of specialists at work in the institute. Every patient, rich or poor, is handled in the same manner, a fee based upon the financial condition of the patient being charged, as the institute is not designed as a philan-

thropic or charitable institution. Hundreds of poor children are being treated at the nominal fee of 5 or 10 cents.

Special research work is being done on the relation of diet and food to dental ailments in an attempt to prove the reasons why teeth decay or are crooked, and to work out methods by which persons may know how to prevent decay and crookedness by observing proper rules of living. Such research work has never before been undertaken. It is in charge of R. F. Rypins, M. D., M. A., B. A., formerly of Minneapolis. Similar research work is being done along every line in which improvements in dental practice and knowledge are thought to be available.

The institute is housed in buildings and grounds which cost more than \$100,000 and is equipped with the most

modern equipment, this feature representing an expenditure of another \$100,000. Plans for a special children's building have been made and construction work is to begin soon.

Dr. Deaner practiced dentistry as a profession until about ten years ago when he engaged in the oil business. After experiencing all the ups and downs of the game, he had the good fortune to discover the Deaner pool and became endowed with sudden riches. Dozens of others shared Dr. Deaner's good fortune in the Deaner pool.

He immediately began to lay plans for the founding of a great dental clinic, which had been the ambition of his lifetime.

And the opening of the Kansas City institute in September marked the realization of his dreams.

Radium to Be Used in Dental Clinic

Radium may be used in the treatment of chronic dental abscesses, according to Dr. J. A. Marshall, associate professor of biochemistry and dental pathology at the University of California.

Dr. Marshall made the announcement following recent observations upon the use of radium emanation. Experiments employing the radio-active liquid in the treatment of root canals have been conducted at the George Williams Hooper foundation for medical research and at the College of Dentistry of the State University.

Acci-Dental Normalcy

By HERBERT W. KUHM, D.D.S., Milwaukee, Wis.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Here is the first candidate who has announced himself for the F.A.C.D.

In case Dr. Kuhm receives the "halo" we will ask him to write all about how he did it.



HOSE among you who have a pack of ruthless bill collectors hounding your trail, cease reading further. This is a dirge, a pæan of sorrow, a lament on part of a "poor but honest" young dennalsoijon in his sixth month of waiting for Der Tag of Normalcy.

Murder, like moonshine, will out. Hence, when I have completed this American masterpiece of dental literature, Chopin's Funeral March will be junked with ragtime.

"The day is cold and dark and dreary." Business is rushing—by the door. I've just played the Anvil Chorus from the grand uproar Cavaliera Rush-de-cana on the steam pipes, thus sending my landlord an improvised Marconigram that unless heat is forthcoming my lease shall be naught to me but a "scrap of paper." This swell weather

makes one feel Prussian blue So much for local color.

War is hell, yodeled Sherman. War has nothing on dentistry, say I, oping the caustic opinion of those benighted young mortals who, glorying in the possession of a brand-new license, gave up their birthright of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for a mess of pottage in the shape of a name on a window.

A vamp with a "rag, bone and hank of hair" can run a man google-eyed in no time, according to Kipling. Moonshine can blind, craze and make a reg'lar Hyde out of any Doc Jekyll, according to Hoyle. But, bullieve me, the lust to see one's name on a translucent slab of silicate has been the doom of those dental fledglings just dumped out of the schools' warm nests in times such as these.

The last mob spewed forth from the dental alma to-maters have been running a lively gauntlet to evade the clutches of Old Man Bankruptcy. Some have already been "sunk without a trace." Others are still in the swim, crippled and gasping. Timely loans on part of my newsboy and scrublady saved me from going under for the third time. It may be bad luck. Some are born with a silver spoon, but Dame Fate hands most of us a pick and shovel in Act I,

Scene 1, of the drama called "Life." If it were to rain soup, most of us would be out in it with a fork. But I guess it's only what Warren Gamaliel Harding calls "the lack of industrial normalcy."

When I graduated I thought I was going to make a lot of inlays; instead, I'm making nothing but outlays. If money talks it's not on speaking terms with me; or else I'm deaf. Nothing can beat money in giving the soft answer that turneth away wrath, especially the wrath of the oft-stalled bill collector. But, cheer up. I know I'll be successful yet, unless I starve to death before the return of normalcy. Since Christmas I know "How to be Successful in Ten Volumes." Now that I know how to Exert Influence, Develop Perseverance, Overcome Timidity and Acquire Poise and Practicality, just watch my smoke. The American College of Dentists will have to tack a lil' ole F A C D on me 'fore long, as the conferring of its Fellowship is a reward for "engaging in those activities for which the remuneration must necessarily be sadly out of proportion to the time and effort expended." My remuneration is sadly, yea, woefully, out of proportion to the time and effort I have expended dodging bill collectors.

"Freedom from mercenary tendencies" is another qualification I possess, by force of circumstances, not of volition.

"When is a Dentist a Success?" Thanks to the free

booklet on this subject I now know that "the meaning of success isn't to be found in the dictionary, but in the mind." If that's the case, I'd better be put in a padded cell for psychopathic observation, for my mind can't be hitting on all six. Judging by my "success," my cranial engine is missing in coco in toto.

Success is merely a matter of "relativity." F'r Einstein, as long as I meet my bills my creditors rank me among the successful. But my newsboy and scrublady know better. Well, as long as Dr. Otto U. King is doing the "heap the hat" stunt by taking up a national collection for "poor and distressed brother dentists," I need no longer entertain visions of reserving a private bunk out at the county poor farm. My wealthy "brothers" will have to take care of this poor sap of the dental family tree.

Didja read in the Christmas ORAL HYGIENE where Dr. C. A. Ogg, of Douglass, Kans., is worth \$1,000 a month on an average? So'm I worth \$1,000 per month per—haps, on a rough estimate; the "rough" part of the estimate is that I'm tickled if I get a 'steenth of it. Why, one week I did 180,000 rubles worth of business. But it takes 60,000 rubles to cover one American iron wheel.

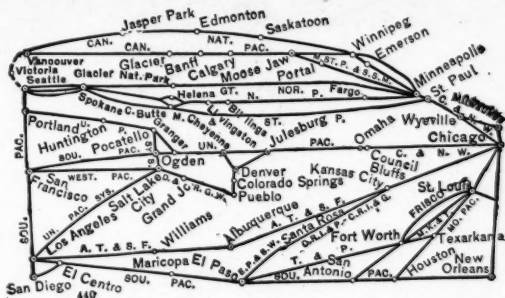
One consolation—I won't have any income tax to pay. This dennalsoijoning out of normalcy has made me an optimist—I can now laugh at other folks' troubles!

Los Angeles, California, July 17-21, 1922

Summer tourist tickets, available for the 1922 convention will be on sale daily May 15, 1922, to September 30, 1922, inclusive, permitting stop-over at any point en route within final return limit of October 31, 1922.

A map of the United States showing major railroads and connecting lines. The map includes cities from San Francisco to Chicago, San Diego to New Orleans, and Salt Lake City to St. Louis. Railroads are labeled with abbreviations like S.O.U. PAC., W.E.S.T. PAC., G.T. & N.W., and others. Connecting lines are shown as dashed lines.

The fare of \$128.40 from Chicago will apply going via any route shown as Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive to Los Angeles, Southern Pacific to San Francisco thence via any one of the return



routes shown as A to D inclusive. Going via routes Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive, returning via route E will be \$13.00 additional including meals and berths on steamer between Seattle and Prince Rupert.

If route No. 5 is used going to Los Angeles via San Francisco, and return trip is via Portland or Seattle, the additional cost will be \$17.04. San Diego may be destination of tickets via certain direct routes without additional cost, in other cases may be included as a side-trip from Los Angeles at \$7.50.

EXAMPLE OF RETURN ROUTES

ROUTE A

Southern Pacific to Portland.
Union Pacific to Omaha (optional via Denver without additional cost).
Any line to Chicago.

ROUTE B

Southern Pacific to Portland.
Union Pacific to Seattle.
Northern Pacific, Great Northern or Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to St. Paul.
Any line to Chicago.

ROUTE C

Southern Pacific to Portland.
Union Pacific to Seattle.

ROUTE D

Southern Pacific to Portland.
Union Pacific to Seattle.
Canadian Pacific SS Co. to Victoria..
Canadian Pacific SS Co. to Vancouver.
Canadian Pacific RR to Portal or Winnipeg.

Soo Line to St. Paul.
Any line to Chicago.

ROUTE E

Southern Pacific to Portland.
Union Pacific to Seattle.
Grand Trunk Pac. SS Co. to Prince Rupert.
(\$13.00 additional including meals and berths Seattle to Prince Rupert)
Grand Trunk Pac. RR to Winnipeg.
Great Northern or Northern Pacific to St. Paul.
Any line to Chicago.

PULLMAN RATES

Sleeping-car fares from Chicago to Los Angeles including surcharge will be as follows: lower berth, \$23.63; upper berth, \$18.90; section, \$42.53; compartment, \$66.75; drawing room, \$84.00. These fares will be slightly higher where stop-overs are made.

RATES FROM POINTS EAST OF CHICAGO

Correspondingly low fares will be made from points east and south of Chicago under the same conditions as those applying from Chicago. From principal points approximately as follows:

	Direct Routes	One Way via Portland
Boston, Mass.	\$174.33	\$195.93
Baltimore, Md.	156.75	178.35
Buffalo, N. Y.	140.76	162.36
Cleveland, Ohio	128.97	150.57
Columbus, Ohio	126.64	148.24
Cincinnati, Ohio	123.65	145.25
Detroit, Mich.	124.43	146.08
Dayton, Ohio	123.65	145.25
Indianapolis, Ind.	117.48	139.08
New York, N. Y.	165.61	187.21
Portland, Me.	182.17	203.78
Philadelphia, Pa.	159.78	181.38
Pittsburgh, Pa.	137.14	158.74
Toledo, Ohio	121.95	143.55

Fares from principal points west of Chicago will be approximately as follows:

	Direct Routes	One Way via Portland
St. Paul, Minn.....	\$105.00	\$117.90
Minneapolis, Minn.....	105.00	117.90
Des Moines, Iowa.....	96.60	118.80
Omaha, Neb.....	87.60	116.10
Kansas City, Mo.....	87.60	116.10
St. Louis, Mo.....	101.40	123.00

SIDE-TRIPS

Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes Park) side-trip made from Denver at a cost of \$10.50 including rail and automobile transportation.

Grand Canyon, Arizona, side-trip from Williams, Arizona, on Santa Fe Railroad, at a cost of \$9.12.

Yosemite National Park side-trip from Merced, California, on Valley Line of Southern Pacific, via Yosemite Valley R. R., Merced to El Portal, thence via auto to Yosemite Valley (Sentinel Hotel) at cost of \$13.50 including rail and automobile transportation.

Yellowstone National Park, side-trip from Ogden or Salt Lake at cost of \$71.70 via Union Pacific to West Yellowstone, including automobile transportation for complete tour of Park and hotel accommodations for regular four and one-half days' trip. If permanent camp accommodations are used instead of hotels, rate is \$9.00 less. Yellowstone National Park side-trip may also be made from Livingston, Montana, on Northern Pacific Railroad at cost of \$57.92, via Northern Pacific to Gardner, including automobile transportation and hotel accommodations for regular four and one-half days' tour through the Park. If camps are used instead of hotels the rate is \$9.00 less.

Glacier National Park is reached from Glacier Park Station of the Great Northern Railroad. One-day to seven-day trips may be arranged at Glacier Park Station, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$37.00.

ALASKA

Side-trip may be made from Seattle, Victoria or Vancouver to Skagway, Alaska, via Canadian Pacific Steamship Company at fare of \$80.00 (including meals and berth between Vancouver and Skagway). This is a ten-day trip allowing two full days in Skagway and may be extended from Skagway to Lake Atlin and return for \$50.00 additional, or from Skagway to Dawson and return at \$115.00 additional, including meals and berths on lake and river steamers.

Lake Atlin trip requires one week's time from Skagway and Dawson and return requires two weeks additional.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE,

D. C. BACON, Chairman.

31 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Remember—the time to hurry your reservations is NOW. That will save you worry and disappointment later. Full details of transportation appear above. Full details regarding hotels appear on the two pages following.

Hotel Reservations

In making your reservations for the coming meeting consult the hotel rate-sheet on the next page and fill out in full the blank contract below. Mail the same direct to the hotel you wish to patronize, and a copy of the contract accepted by the hotel will be sent you upon receipt of the attached, also baggage tags for your use.

J. ELTON LANG, Chairman
Committee on Halls and Hotels,
707 Auditorium Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

..... Detach
Hotel Name.....
Los Angeles, Cal. Street.....
City..... State.....
Member..... Association
State

Date.....
Please reserve:

..... Single room..... bath for..... persons.
with or without
..... Double room..... bath for..... persons.
with or without
..... Double room (twin beds)..... bath for..... persons.
with or without
..... Suite (two rooms)..... bath for..... persons.
with or without

The cost of which will be \$..... per day.

I hereby agree to pay for rooms described, from..... morning or afternoon
of..... to..... unless cancellation is made by July 1, 1922.

Signed

List names of all who will occupy rooms with you and give name of state association if any.

Name..... Member..... Association
State

Address.....

Name..... Member..... Association
State

Address.....

Name..... Member..... Association
State

Address.....

The Committee on Halls and Hotels have secured the following rates per day of the various Los Angeles hotels, which will be in effect at the time of the National Dental Association meeting, July 17 to 21 inclusive:

A

Room, without bath, with running water, containing one single bed, to be occupied by one person.

B

Room, without bath, with running water, containing one double bed to be occupied by one person.

C

Room, without bath, with running water, containing one double bed to be occupied by two persons.

D

Room, without bath, with running water, containing two single beds, to be occupied by two persons.

E

Room with bath, containing one single bed, to be occupied by one person.

F

Room with bath, containing one double bed, to be occupied by one person.

G

Room with bath, containing one double bed, to be occupied by two persons.

H

Room with bath, containing two single beds, to be occupied by two persons.

I

Suite of two rooms, with one bath, to be occupied by two persons.

J

Suite of two rooms, with one bath, to be occupied by three persons.

K

Suite of two rooms, with one bath, to be occupied by three persons (one room containing two single beds, and the other room containing a double bed).

L

Suite of two rooms, with one bath, each room containing two single beds, to be occupied by four persons.

M

Additional charge per day for each additional occupant above the ordinary capacity of rooms.

HOTELS	Plan	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Ambassador	E		\$3.00 4.00		\$8.00	\$8.00	Flat rate \$10.00 per room with bath, to be occupied by two persons. Nearly all rooms with twin beds.							\$5.00
Alexandria...	E		3.00	5.00			\$5.00 6.00	\$7.00 8.00	\$8.00 10.00 12.00	10.00 12.00	15.00 18.00	20.00 24.00		2.00
Clark.....	E						4.00 5.00	5.00 6.00	6.00 7.00 8.00	8.00 10.00	9.00 11.00			1.00 1.50
Gates.....	E		2.00 2.50	3.00 3.50			3.00	4.00	5.00 6.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	1.00
Hayward....	E		3.00	4.00	5.00		4.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	2.00
Rosslyn....	E		2.00 2.50	2.50 3.00			3.50 4.00	4.50 5.00	6.00 7.00	7.00 10.00	7.50 9.00	10.00 12.00	12.00 14.00	1.00 2.00
Stowell.....	E						2.50 4.00	3.50 5.00	6.00 7.00 8.00		6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00	6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00	7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00	1.50
Trinity.....	E	\$1.50	2.00	3.00	3.50		3.00	4.00	5.00		7.00		8.00	1.00
Abbey.....	E			2.50			2.50	3.50		5.00	6.50			
Angelus....	E			3.50				6.00						
Auditorium.	E		1.50 2.00	2.00 2.50			2.50 3.50	3.00 4.00		5.00 6.00	5.50 6.50	7.50		1.00
Cordova....	E		2.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.50 9.00			1.00
Huntington.	E		2.50	3.00		2.50		4.00			7.00			
King Edward	E	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.50	6.00	6.00	7.00	1.00
Lankershim.	E		2.00	3.00			3.00 4.00	5.00 6.00		6.00 7.00	8.00 9.00	10.00		1.00
Northern....	E		1.50	2.00			2.00	3.00		5.00	6.00			
Savoy.....	E					3.00		4.00 5.00		6.00 7.00	7.00 8.00	9.00	10.00	
Stillwell....	E					2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00					
Van Nuys...	E			3.00	4.00			5.00	6.00			10.50	12.00	
Engstrum... Apt.							3.00	5.00		8.00				
Alvarado....	A	4.00	4.50	7.00	8.00			8.00	9.00		12.00	12.00	16.00	3.50 4.00
Leighton....	A	4.00 6.00	4.00 6.00	8.00 9.00	9.00 10.00	8.00 9.50	8.00 9.50	11.00 12.00	12.00 13.00	13.00 17.00	15.00 19.00	16.00 20.00	20.00 24.00	3.50

The larger number of rooms are being held for the Convention, by the first eight hotels on the foregoing list.

AMBASSADOR HOTEL HOUSING HEADQUARTERS

Ambassador Hotel—Official Family
Alexandria Hotel—Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity
Clark Hotel—Psi Omega Fraternity
Hayward Hotel—Xi Psi Phi Fraternity

In making reservations use the hotel contract on page 365, and mail directly to the hotel you desire to patronize.

J. ELTON LANG, Chairman, Committee Halls and Hotels,
707 Auditorium Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

EDITORIAL

REA PROCTOR McGEE, D.D.S., M.D., *Editor*

212 Jenkins Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The Editor welcomes manuscripts and will take best possible care of any submitted, but cannot be held responsible for them. Manuscripts should be accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelopes. Typewritten manuscripts are preferred and should be double-spaced and written on one side of the paper only.

The Dental Welfare Foundation

THE biggest effort in the history of lay education in dentistry has resulted in a list of four hundred and forty-five thousand, one hundred and forty-one names. The Dentists of America contributed eighty thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents toward the spread of the gospel of healthy mouths.

This has been a great proof that dentistry, as a public benefit, is really believed in by dentists.

When the oral hygiene movement started a few years ago, there were only a few dentists that had the slightest conception of the meaning of dentistry—only one man here and there who believed he was helping to control the ravages of disease.

The education of the public has, to even a greater extent, been the education of the dentist.

Wherever the Dental Welfare Foundation has met with opposition it has been, with one

or two exceptions, the result of misinformation, plus an honest intention to protect the profession.

The greatest opponents of this publicity campaign have been won to its support when the true facts were made clear to them—this, of course, with the one or two exceptions noted. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde had nothing on one old fellow who is great when it comes to talking ethics.

It is really surprising that so little opposition to the new idea has developed. The dental profession has proved itself to be alive to the great need of taking the public into consideration.

Widespread information upon vital health topics is the first move in convincing America that it is a patriotic duty, as well as good common sense, to take care of the human body. More than two million people will read these cards each month. When the truth of mouth hygiene sinks deep into their minds, think how often, in a lifetime, each one of these people will direct the attention of someone else to the necessity for the preservation of the teeth!

The message of dentistry, thus flowing out, reaches an almost unbelievable number of people. In one city, Council Bluffs, Iowa, the subscription of the dentists was 100% upon an individual basis of \$65.00 each. Here is a community that the dentists believe is worth educating. The dentists of Council Bluffs believe in the intelligence of the people among whom they live.

Those who have had in hand the work of the Dental Welfare Foundation have worked with a devotion and energy seldom equaled. No profession ever before had such an op-

portunity presented to it. In addition to the dentists, the dental dealers and salesmen deserve great credit.

This effort was an absolutely altruistic one, and the results have been most gratifying. There will be a deficit which will be taken up by the dealers and manufacturers who compose the Dental Welfare Foundation.

Now that a great effort has been made, an effort that has reached every member of the profession, we have a much better understanding of the necessity for lay education. The next effort will be much easier. Many of those who actively opposed the Dental Welfare Foundation know a lot more than they knew before and their energy will be found in the progressive camp. It is always that way—a converted “stand patter” is a harder worker when the time comes than the radicals were in the first place.

Another benefit from the campaign is the greater mutual confidence between the producers of dental supplies and the users of dental supplies.

The dentist and the dealer are irrevocably associated. No dentist will ever be able to produce all of his own supplies and no dealer will ever be able to use up all of his own product. We must always have those who make and distribute the supplies and those who apply them.

Why shouldn't the relation be harmonious? Well—it is.

445,141 names.

4564 individual dentists subscribed real money. That is, one in every ten dentists in the United States actively supported the movement.

The National Dental Association has done a big thing—the Dental Welfare Foundation has done a big thing. Mr. W. Linford Smith, who managed the campaign and who thought it up in the first place, has done a big thing, and the public will receive, in tabloid form, information that took the rest of us a long time to find out.

Everybody is happy about it all and here is to the success of the next big movement, no matter who puts it through.

In ORAL HYGIENE Next Month

“This Dental Office is an Automobile”

“Lemon Meringue”

By John Philip Erwin, D.D.S.

“A Dentist’s Holiday”

**“Oral Hygiene Progress in Des Moines
Public Schools”**

“On ‘The Determination of Infection’”

By B. S. Davisson, A.B., A.M.

A Few Glances at Southern California

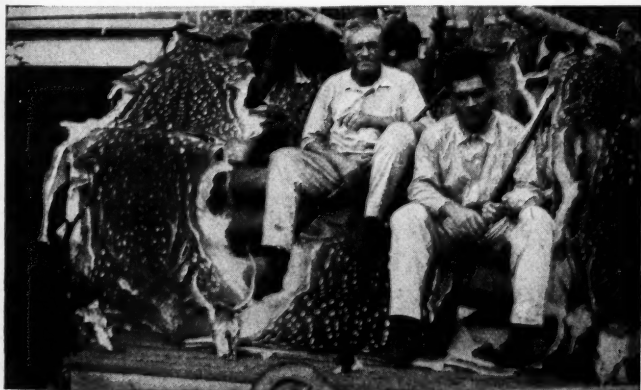
Sepia Section

ORAL HYGIENE Sepia Section
DENTAL SURGERY



International

New York school-children going through daily tooth-brush drill.



Dr. G. R. Marsily sends this photo of the result of one day's deer hunting on the island of Molokai, Hawaii.



Fotograms, N. Y.

At the wedding of Dr. J. L. Dudley Buston and Miss Andrews, in London, the students of University College Hospital formed an arch of forceps on walking sticks as the bride and groom left the church. They are here shown pulling the bridal car to the reception.



Even peanuts fail to tempt unhappy little Sambo, the Capuchin monkey at the London zoo. Reason—
toothache!

Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Another photo from Dr. Marsily. Here are the Doctor and Billy Herwig, cartoonist on the Honolulu "Star-Bulletin," the picture being taken during a wild-goat hunt on the island of Molokai, Hawaii. This is the way to get your own goat.



International

Soviet Russia inaugurates classes in oral hygiene.

Two photos taken in the Dental Department of the State Hospital at Westboro, Mass. Both patients shown are from the so-called violent wards. Since its establishment ten months ago, this department has completed examination of all but 19 out of 1400 cases, working on 492 patients with 2814 operations accomplished. Besides patients, there are shown in the pictures Miss M. Carr, oral hygienist, Miss Filmore, student nurse and Dr. Geo. A. Harris, resident dentist of the hospital staff.



Dr. G. W. Clark Retires From The A. A. A. D. S.



R. Clark wishes to announce that he is no longer connected with the educational, executive, or administrative control of the American Academy of Applied Dental Science.

He wishes it understood that his action in retiring should not be construed as a reflection upon the new control of the organization, for he believes that its present officers are qualified to handle its problems as well as it is possible for any organization of men, acting collectively, to do. Quoting him: "I feel that I will be able to do my bit better by working independently, in my own way, the way I have long tested and proved quite practical. This way is one of telling about comprehensive general practices, and not that of intensified specialization, as adopted by the present organization. I am satisfied that dentistry will profit most by the adoption of a much refined general practice scheme, and that by doing this at this time, the profession will avoid the disaster which is menacing the practice of medicine.

"In justice to the organization and its many members who have maintained their loyalty to its tentative and early ideals during the recent

trying period of scientific reconstruction, I will call attention to the fact that the movement has much to be proud of, for the service that it has thus far rendered in stirring the profession and the public to action in the recognition of the health or prophylaxis phase of dental practice.

"It seems to be a part of human history for a principle as delicate as applied prophylaxis, to remain a struggling, virtuous mendicant until at least a few beloved traditions and institutions are attacked and destroyed and better ones erected in their place. This is the true issue upon which I have acted in my withdrawal from the organization.

"There seemed to be in control at the late meeting, the inevitable political influence found in all organizations, bent upon the tearing down of the old institution before even a temporary structure had been provided to take its place. No lasting progress can be hoped for by such action.

"This refers specifically to the exploitation of private courses for pay and the majority attitude toward the liberal interpretation of 'applied prophylaxis' as defined in the minority report which was: *'that total vitality was an ideal*

to strive for, but not a hard and fast principle to practice with the adult of this generation.' This report stated regarding all doubtful conditions and practices: 'CLASSIFY, WARN, LET THE PATIENT DECIDE,' hoping thereby to remove the charge that dentistry has no scientific status (Talbot).

"Dr. Henry A. Cotton's radical stand regarding 'dead' teeth was assumed by him, simply because in his hospital work, most of his cases were desperate and terminal ones. Otherwise his attitude is conservative and conducive to dignifying dentistry to the position as a positive health factor. This will be explained later.

"The rational deflation of the factor of 'focal infection' to a point of constructive application in applied dental prophylaxis, is needed, yet the lesson gained since the recognition of this biologic factor must not be wasted by arousing fictitious hope that *any* dentist's judgment is conclusive evidence of the safety of the extended retention of devital teeth. Neglect results from such an impression. Posterity should *not* be exposed to this. There are many angles of why I am justified to selecting my former 'detached attitude', all of which will become plain to those who are interested, in due time."

False teeth of paper are made in Germany. The paper teeth are said to afford satisfaction, not only retaining their color well, but being less likely to chip than ordinary false teeth.

Editor ORAL HYGIENE:

On behalf of the State Dental Society and the Ohio Dental Library Association, I wish again to express our thanks and appreciation for the support you have given our library during the past year by placing it on your mailing list for the ORAL HYGIENE; and I am asking your continued coöperation during the coming year.

Our library now contains almost 2000 volumes, and it is our desire to make it an inestimable asset to the entire profession as a reference library, by having complete bound files of every dental publication in the English language.

Thanking you for your favors, and with compliments of the season, I am,

Yours very truly,

Edward C. Mills,
Sec'y, Ohio Dental Library Assn.

Department of Pediadontia

W. A. BRIERLEY, D.D.S., Denver, Colorado

Contributing Editor

Now Uncle Sam Loves His Children Also



LAST a few years ago a favorite story with health lecturers was the one about the Indiana farmer who had some sick pigs and also some sick children. In desperation he appealed to the government for help, and promptly received advice for treating the pigs, but was informed that there was no government source from which advice for treating the children could be secured.

But now, thanks to the Public Health Service, that over-worked story is forever out of date, and besides, among the numerous health activities of our Federal government the care of children's teeth is being given serious consideration.

To E. E. Buell, Chief Dental Surgeon, we are indebted for a copy of Reprint No. 622 from the Public Health Reports, entitled "Children's Teeth, a Community Responsibility," by Taliaferro Clark, Surgeon, and Harry B. Butler, Director of Mouth Hygiene Unit No. 1, United States Public Health Service.

As this treatise contains so much of interest, ORAL HYGIENE takes the liberty of reprinting the Introduction, and heartily recommends the entire pamphlet to those considering the installing of dental clinics for children, either in cities or rural communities.

"For a number of years the United States Public Health Service has been engaged in studies and investigations of the physical status of school children, and as a result of these investigations it has repeatedly drawn attention to the overwhelming preponderance of dental defects over those of all other classes.

"The bad effect of decaying teeth, of inflamed gums, and of suppurating areas in the oral cavity, on the health and development of young children is obvious, and no effort should be spared to prevent the occurrence of such conditions.

"The provision of dental facilities, both preventive and operative, for school children, is a measure which promises to yield the most fruitful results in conserving their health.

"This article has been prepared as a result of the long-felt need of this form of health supervision, and in response to the numerous requests received for information pertaining to the establishment of school dental clinics.

"Investigations made by the United States Public Health Service and other agencies show that among the classes of defects observed in school children, that of dental defects is not only larger than any other, but larger than all others combined.

"The examination of approximately 2,500 rural school children by United States Public Health Service officers revealed 49.3 per cent of the children with two or more decayed teeth. It is of interest to know that the percentage of decayed teeth varied with the sexes and age groups, the highest being 45.5 per cent among 8 year old boys and 37.5 per cent in the 7 year old girls. Among this same group of children 18.3 per cent of the boys and 10.5 per cent of the girls stated they had never used a toothbrush, and 13.9 per cent of the boys and 40.9 per cent of the girls stated that they used the toothbrush daily.

"In a report of a recent and very extensive survey of the mouth conditions in the State by the North Carolina State Board of Health it is stated that 75 per cent of the children examined evidenced beginning decay of the teeth and less than 10 per cent of them had ever visited a dentist, and that 90 out of every 100 parents had never made any attempt to have the dental defects of their children corrected.

"Statistics quoted relate largely to rural children. However, reports from several of the larger cities reveal a very high percentage of dental decay in the children attending school, ranging from 30 to 62.7 per cent, depending largely on the dental attention that had been given these children during the years previous to the examination on which the statistical report was based.

"In view of the lack of attention to the dental needs of the children of the land, it is not surprising that of 925,873 men who were found unfit for military duty by the first selective draft examinations, by reason of physical causes, the second highest of all causes of physical rejections was that of dental defects."

The first society of women connected with the dental profession ever organized in the South and one of the few in the whole country met recently in the Piedmont hotel, Atlanta, Ga., at a banquet at which speeches by prominent local dentists and by the officials of the society were delivered and at which Mrs. Mirian Bachus, president, was presented with the society charter, just issued by the superior court of Fulton county.

American Society of Pediadontists



ON Aug. 17th 1921, at the Hotel Wisconsin in Milwaukee, there was organized the American Society of Pediadontists, being an association of those dentists who are specializing in children's dentistry, and also those who are in any way interested in the promotion of the dental welfare of the child.

Attending this meeting were representatives of almost every state in the Union, and the Philippine Islands, showing the great amount of interest which is being taken in this work.

At the next meeting of the National Dental Association in Los Angeles, it is the present plan of the committee to arrange for a meeting of the Society of Pediadontists on the Saturday preceding the opening of the National meeting, at which time our organization will be perfected and papers and clinics on children's dentistry will be given.

Definite announcement of this program will be made in a subsequent number of ORAL HYGIENE.

We will also probably be given one full period of the meeting of the Mouth Hygiene Section, to be devoted exclusively to children's work. If you are interested in children's dentistry either as a specialty or in general practice and if you are planning to attend the Los Angeles meeting, will you kindly communicate with the secretary at once?

PAUL A. BARKER, D.D.S., Secretary,
523 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

The Association of Military Dental Surgeons of the United States



ALL men who have had military experience have something in common—a feeling of mutual confidence, that is seldom equaled in civil life, springs up among them. Organizations among former soldiers have always been popular and beneficial.

The Association of Military Dental Surgeons is a particularly desirable organization, because it brings together all of the branches of the dental military service, both Active and Inactive, Regular, Reserve and Guard.

Every dental officer who is now in service, or who has been in service in the Army Dental Corps, the Navy Dental Corps, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, or the various state National Guards, is eligible to membership.

Eligibility to membership in this organization is a great privilege, but membership is a greater privilege.

Whether we shall ever again have war no one knows, but this we do know: that there should be a great association of patriotic dentists who will keep in touch with the proper methods of handling the dental problems of great masses of men.

The day has come when men working *en masse*, whether military or civil, must be kept at the highest point of physical vigor. Dental health is the most potent factor in the retention of general health.

Let every man who is eligible join this great association and be prepared to coöperate with the government if ever it should become necessary.

Send your name, rank, organization, date of discharge—if discharged—and address, with two dollars, to Captain W. D. Vail, D.C., U.S.A., Office of the Surgeon-General (Dental Division) of the Army, Washington, D.C., and receive your membership card and *The Military Dental Journal*—the best military dental journal in the world.

From

.....

.....

To: THE ASS'N OF MILITARY DENTAL SURGEONS,

(Through Editor *The Military Dental Journal*,
1801 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington, D.C.)

Subject: *Membership* (Subscription)

The undersigned encloses Check (or Money Order) for Two Dollars for dues in the Ass'n of Military Dental Surgeons of the United States for year ending December 31, 1922. One dollar of which is one year's subscription to *The Military Dental Journal*.

Name

Date.....

(Rank)

What Would You Have Done?

By L. W. Robinson, D.D.S., Pt. Marion, Pa.



FEW days ago I was called to my telephone at a time when I was "knee deep" in my laboratory on accumulated work. The message was from a medical friend who, by the way, ranks second to none when it comes to the successful delivery of obstetrical cases—having to date one hundred and forty-five to his credit for the year 1921.

A patient of his, about to be confined, living some ten miles out over the mountains, was suffering untold agony on account of a wisdom tooth. The doctor's question was: "Will you accompany me and see what relief you can give this patient?"

It was raining at the time, in fact had been raining for more than a week, and we both realized that the clay roads were almost impassable. However, I consented to go and, gathering the necessary instruments, hopped in his car and we were off.

Fate was against us. We were held up many times in the deep mud and on one occasion had to dig ourselves out.

This was the first time I debated as to whether dentists require boots. After getting to within one mile of our destination we decided to

walk the balance of the way and save the remains of the car so as to be able to return home.

The patient was, as the doctor had said, "in pain." She had evidently been the victim of one of our fellow practitioners who devitalizes nerves and deems root canal technic unnecessary.

It was a lower right tooth, deeply imbedded—throbbing with no apparent signs of relief in view. After making a mandibular injection, almost immediate relief was given and the pain ceased. Within fifteen minutes the offending tooth had been gently lifted from its position of torture.

My fee was ten dollars, although I must admit five times that amount would not have been sufficient had it been fee alone I had in mind.

I had been absent from my office for three hours, I had experienced a great deal but, above all, had demonstrated to my medical friend that the day was at hand when pregnant women no longer must suffer with toothache because their grandfathers' doctors had always forbidden teeth to be worked upon during that period.

It has always been my contention that the nervous system will tolerate more easily

a painless extraction than it will all the opiates that can be administered.

It's just a simple case of removing the cause and not trying to treat the effect.

They Like the Dentist

The Mooseheart dentist, Dr. C. L. Daniels, dines at noon with children. After they have eaten, says the *Mooseheart Weekly*, he gives them a ten minute talk on how and when to brush the teeth, demonstrating the brushing so they can better understand the necessity of a clean and healthy mouth.

Dental prophylaxis is a paramount feature of the service at Mooseheart. The preventive method is employed. The teeth of all children, when they arrive, are registered, showing the dental work required and directing the method of restoration or relief or cure.

As fast as dental deficiencies are removed, the indicated dental or oral service is checked or marked from the card; this new and improved system makes it possible at all times to have an accurate "scopeview" of every child and show what has been done, how it was done and what remains to be accomplished. By this system guess work is eliminated; it also avoids the loss of time in re-examination every time the child enters the chair.

Every child has a tooth brush and dental paste. Medical agencies are in halls and the children receive personal instruction in care and prevention.

The rebuilding of mouths and restoration of teeth often induce vigorous health and make for higher grades in school work. It assists in good behavior in general: since a sickly child, especially when suffering from the teeth, cannot be expected to study nor can be calm or well behaved. Investigation proves that decorum with discipline improves in direct ratio with normal dental hygiene.

The aim at Mooseheart is to make dental service popular and desired. Children besiege the dental office, asking to have appointments set ahead. Visitors cannot understand how children can beg for a dental appointment.

The extraction of permanent teeth from the mouths of Mooseheart children is kept at a minimum. No tooth is sacrificed that can be kept healthy and serviceable.

Laffodontia

If you have a story that appeals to you as funny, send it in to the editor. He *may* print it—but he won't send it back!

There were two convicts, one in for stealing a watch, the other for stealing a cow. They disliked each other, and their conversation was full of innuendo.

Thus, the man who had stolen the cow said to the man who had stolen the watch:

"Jim, what time is it?"

"Milking time, Joe."

The man at the transmitter:—"The man you want to see about that is Mr. H. Schultz."

The man at the receiver:—"H? H for 'hippopotamus'?"

The man at the transmitter:—(*in horrified tones*): "No! H for 'Herman.'"—*Life*.

Ho—"Look at the goat chewing on that dress."

Hum: "Yes, it must be a dinner gown."

He—"You know I could die dancing with you."

She—"If it weren't for the publicity, I wish you would."

The worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. Tiptoeing up the aisle he whispered:

"What's the matter, Jock? Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," blurted out the unhappy Jock, "the ring's safe eno'. But, mon, I've lost ma enthusiasm!"

Teacher—"Worms do a great deal of damage to growing vegetables, and sparrows are a great nuisance, but they eat the worms. Now, children, which do you think the worse, the sparrows or the worms?"

Bobby—"I don't know, Miss Jones, I never had sparrows."

After all, conceit isn't such a wide-spread vice. It is conspicuous in only two sexes of the human race.

I only kissed her on the cheek;
It seemed a simple frolic;
But I was sick in bed a week—
They called it painter's colic.

Officer—"Shall we take him into that undertaker's shop or to the drug store?"

Victim (raising his head)—
"Take me to the drug store first, you darn fool!"

The landlord had just dropped in on Mrs. Flanagan and informed her gently, but firmly, that he had decided to raise her rent.

"It's the darlint ye are, sir," replied Mrs. Flanagan enthusiastically. "Shur an' I wuz wonderin' how I c'u'd raise it mesilf."